

Group C Sequences

HPV18	HPV39
HPV45	HPV59
HPV68ME180	HPVCP141
HPVAE1	HPVLVX160

INTRODUCTION

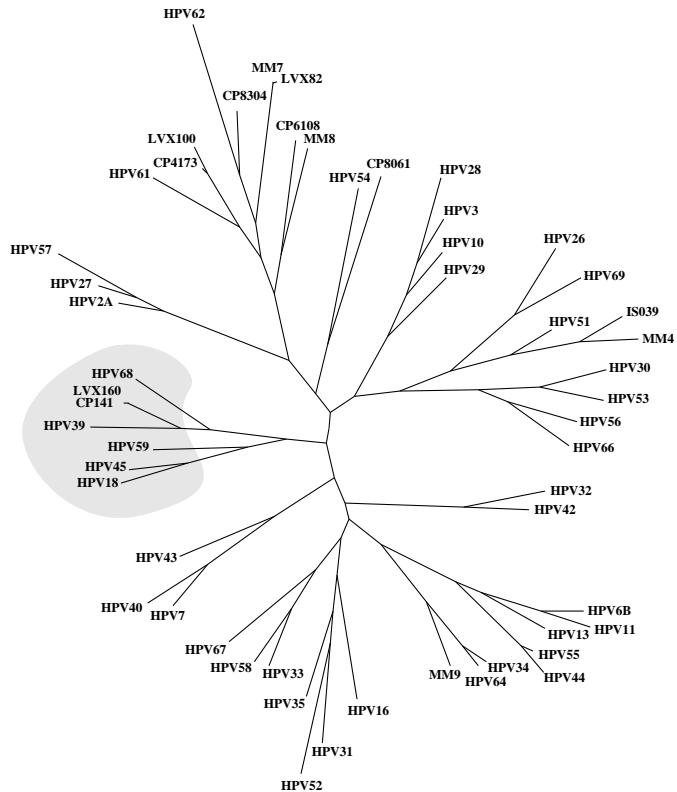
Group C consists of human papillomavirus types 18, 39, 45, 59, 68ME180, and the novel viruses CP141, AE1, and LVX160, a group primarily associated with anogenital lesions, some with considerable oncogenic potential. Lorincz et al. classified HPV-18 and HPV-45 as “high risk” viruses [1]. However, Bergeron et al. placed HPV-45 in an “intermediate risk” category [2]. HPV-16, a “high risk” group A virus, was once thought to be the most lethal of the HPV types. Comparison studies of HPV-18 and HPV-16 suggest that HPV-18 may have the highest oncogenic potential of the two or, alternatively, that HPV-18 infection may progress to malignancy more rapidly. These proposals are based on research which measured the relative detection frequency of HPV-18 and HPV-16 in squamous cell carcinomas compared to detection in CIN lesions (the ratio for HPV-16 was 1.2 as opposed to 2.3 for HPV-18) [3].

The viruses in group C primarily cause anogenital lesions. HPV-18 has been found in high prevalence in adenocarcinomas and in moderate prevalence in squamous cell carcinomas. Consistently, HPV-18 and HPV-16 are the most prevalent HPV types in adenocarcinomas and adenosquamous carcinomas [4]. Relative frequencies of the two types vary among studies. However, in most studies HPV-18 is detected at least as frequently as HPV-16 [4–7]. In contrast, HPV-18 is found less frequently than HPV-16 in squamous cell carcinomas of the genital tract, in some cases up to five times less [8, 9]. Other viruses in this group, HPV-39, HPV-68ME180, HPV-45, and HPV-59, have been isolated the majority of the time from anogenital tissues which exhibit some degree of dysplasia, if not full-blown in-situ carcinoma. HPV-39 was first isolated from penile Bowenoid papules and subsequently detected in a few cases of intraepithelial neoplasias and invasive cervical carcinomas [10]. HPV-45 was initially derived from a recurrent cervical lesion with mild to moderate dysplasia [11]. HPV-68 was originally isolated from a genital lesion [12]. Subsequently, a partial HPV genome was recovered from the cell line ME180, derived from a cervical carcinoma [13]. This sequence was more than 90% homologous to the original HPV-68 isolate [13]. And finally, HPV-59 was originally isolated from a vulvar intraepithelial neoplasm of the genital mucosa [14].

In addition to the infection of anogenital tissue, HPV-18 is highly associated with infection of the oropharyngeal system. Carcinomas of the oral cavity, tongue, esophagus, sinusal epithelium and lung have been positive for HPV-18 DNA [15, 16, 17, 18, 19]. In approximately 10% of all HPV-positive lung carcinomas HPV-18 DNA has been detected [19]. In addition, HPV-59 has been isolated from a papilloma on the lip [12].

The novel viruses CP141, AE1 and LVX160 have all been isolated from cervical samples [20, 21, 22]. CP141 has been derived from a cytologically normal cervix. Due to their recent identification, incidence rates and risk assessments have not been published for any of these novel viruses.

Of the members of Group C, complete genomic sequences are available for HPV-18, HPV-39 and HPV-45. The sequence HPV68ME180 was taken from the proviral form of the virus, and is



missing approximately 2 kbp which covers the region from the middle of E1 to the end of E2. HPV-59 and the novel sequences CP141, LVX160, and AE1 have been sequenced only over the My09-My11 fragment of L1. The sequences of CP141, LVX160 and AE1 are virtually identical to one another.

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HPV18

LOCUS HPV18 7857 bp ds-DNA VRL 11-DEC-1992
DEFINITION Human papillomavirus type 18 (HPV-18), complete genome.
ACCESSION X05015
SOURCE Human papillomavirus type 18 DNA recovered from a cervical carcinoma of a Brazilian patient.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 7857)
AUTHORS Cole,S.T. and Danos,O.
TITLE Nucleotide sequence and comparative analysis of the human papillomavirus type 18 genome
JOURNAL J. Mol. Biol. 193, 599-608 (1987)
REFERENCE 2 (bases 2855-2860; revision)
AUTHORS Baker,C.C.
TITLE The Genomes of the Papillomaviruses
JOURNAL (in) O'Brien,S.J. (Ed.);
Genetic Maps; Locus Maps of Complex Genomes: 1-1,
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor (1993)
COMMENT Data kindly reviewed (14-AUG-1987) by Danos O.
HPV-18 is most often found in lesions of the genital mucosa with considerable risk for malignant progression. Estimates indicate that HPV-18 has been recovered from about 10-20% of all invasive cervical cancers. Studies show that the predominance of HPV-18 in high-grade anogenital lesions and invasive cancers is also observed in tissues of the vulva, the penis, and the anus. HPV-18 has been found in high prevalence in adenocarcinomas and in moderate prevalence in squamous cell carcinomas. Consistently, HPV-18 and HPV-16 are the most prevalent HPV types in adenocarcinomas and adenosquamous carcinomas. Relative frequencies of the two types vary among studies. However, in most studies HPV-18 is detected at least as frequently as HPV-16. In contrast, HPV-18 is found much less frequently than HPV-16 in squamous cell carcinomas of the genital tract, in some cases up to five times less.
The 7857 bp genome of HPV-18 was originally recovered and cloned from a cervical carcinoma of a Brazilian patient. This sequence has been corrected as stated in [2]; at nt 2855-2860 change from "TTGCGT" to "TGCGTT". The E7 ORF is situated immediately in front of E1, a characteristic common to all genital papillomaviruses sequenced at the time of publication. Whereas in the other subgroups, E7 is located in one of the other reading frames. HPV-18 and other genital papillomaviruses and fibropapillomaviruses encode a hydrophobic E5 gene product. The cutaneous papillomaviruses do not possess a homologous E5 ORF.
The long control region (LCR) of HPV-18 can be analyzed in three sections. Segment 1 is a purine + thymidine rich area, which contains the polyadenylation signal for the late genes. Segment 2 is about 200 bp long and only appears in genital papillomaviruses. The third segment is the best conserved among all HPVs. It contains three PV-specific palindromes, and TATA and CAAT boxes; the genital HPVs have one TATA box.
The E6 and E7 ORFs contain regularly spaced cysteine doublet motifs with the form (Cys-X-X-Cys). Also found in E6 of HPV-18, the sequence (XXXLXXXE) is found immediately after the first and third doublet. Cole et al. believe these regions were derived from a duplication of a 33 amino acid peptide including the cysteine doublet. E6 has four of these units, while E7 has three units, the first unit is degenerate.
BASE COUNT 2365 a 1497 c 1680 g 2315 t
ORIGIN
1 attaataactt ttaacaattt tagtatataaa aaaagggagt aACCGAAAAC GGTcgggACC
E2 bind -> E2 bind ->
61 GAAACGGTg tatataaaaat atgTGAgaaa cacaccacaa tactATGgcg cgctttgagg
E6 orf start -> E6 cds ->
| -> mRNA start site from
P(105) promoter

HPV18

HPV39

LOCUS HPV39 7833 bp ds-DNA VRL 06-MAR-1991
DEFINITION Human papillomavirus type 39 (HPV-39), complete genome.
ACCESSION M62849 M38185
SOURCE Human papillomavirus type 39 DNA isolated from a penile Bowenoid papule biopsy.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 7833)
AUTHORS Volpers,C. and Streeck,R.E.
TITLE Genome organization and nucleotide sequence of human papillomavirus type 39
JOURNAL Virology 181, 419-423 (1991)
COMMENT HPV-39 is most often found in lesions of the genital mucosa which have a risk for malignant progression. Beaudenon et al. conducted a study which screened 365 HPV positive patients for HPV-39 DNA, the resultant detection rate was 3.9%.

The 7833 bp genome of HPV-39 was first recovered and cloned from penile Bowenoid papules. It was subsequently detected in a few cases of intraepithelial neoplasias and invasive cervical carcinomas. The physical state of the DNA was determined to be episomal. The genome contains an E7 ORF which is located immediately upstream of E1, common among all genital papillomaviruses. Unusually, a large ORF of 1.3 kb has been found on the complementary strand. This ORF contains an initiation codon, a potential splice acceptor site close to the 5' end, and a polyadenylation signal at the 3' end. Further upstream of this large ORF is a smaller ORF preceded by a TATA box and a NF-1 binding site.

The noncoding region of HPV-39 contains several features common to other papillomavirus types. It contains three complete and two degenerate versions of an E2 binding site. Possible promoter elements which have been identified include two TATA boxes, a conserved AAAGGGAGTA promoter element which is upstream of a 12 bp palindrome tandem repeat, and an enhancer core sequence. Various transcription factor binding sites are also present. These include four possible sites for nuclear factor 1 (NF-1), two possible sites for activator protein 1 (AP-1), and a motif for the papillomavirus enhancer associated factor (PVF). A glucocorticoid response element (GRE) is found resembling those found in other types. In addition, a GRE is found in the L1 ORF with no equivalent in other types.

The E6 and E7 ORFs of HPV-39 contain four copies and one copy respectively of the well-conserved cysteine doublet (Cys-X-X-Cys) motif. Mutational analysis of the HPV-16 ORF has shown that one copy of this motif is sufficient for transformation. In addition, the E7 ORF of HPV-39 contains a putative cell division motif found in genital HPVs associated with malignancy, SV40 large T antigen, adenovirus E1A, and the myc protein.

BASE COUNT 2426 a 1485 c 1660 g 2262 t
ORIGIN
1 cttataacat tttataagta tcttgtttaa aaAAAGGGAG TAACCGAAAA CGGTcaggAC
promoter -> <-> E2 bind ->
E6 orf start ->
61 CGAAATCGGT ggaTATAAAA cgcaagtca ctttctgtcc ataccgATGg cgcgatttc
E2 bind -> signal E6 cds ->
121 caatcctgcga gaacggccat acaaattgcc agacctgtgc acaacgctgg acaccaccc
181 gcaggacatt acaatagcct gtgtcttattt cagacgacca ctacagaaaa ccgaggatata
241 tgaatttgca tttagtgttatatgtat atataggac ggggaaccac tagctgcatt
301 ccaatcatgt ataaaaattttt atgctaaaaat acggggagcta cgatattact cggactcggt
361 gtatgcatac acatttagaaa atataactaa tacaaaatgttataaaggatg
421 catgtgttgtt ctgaaaccgc tggccagc agaaaaattttaa agacacctaa atagcaaac
481 aagatttcaT AAaatagcag gaaagctatac aggacagtgt cgacgggtgt ggaccacaaa
E7 orf start ->
541 acggggaggac cgcagactaa cacgaagaga aacccaagta TAAcatcaga tATGcgtgga
<- E6 end -> E7 cds
601 ccaaagccca ctttgcagga aattgttatta gatttatgtc cttacaatga aatacagccg

HPV39

4021 cttttgcgt ctgtgcatgt gtgtgcgtat gtgtggataa ttgtgtttgt gtttattctt
4081 atacgtacca caccattgga ggtgtttttt gtatattttac tattttttgtt attgcccattg
4141 tgggttgtgc atagactggc aatggataTG AtaTAGtact gtatatgtat gtgcattgtg
L2 orf start -> <- E5 end
4201 cataactact gtacatagct ttttatattt tttttgtta ctAATAAAcA TGgtttccca
signal ->
L2 cds ->
4261 ccgtgctgcc aggcgtaaagc gtgcatttc aactgaccta tatagaacct gtaaaacaatc
4321 gggtacctgt ccaccaggac ttgttgataa agttgagggt actacactt ctgacaaaat
4381 tttacagtgg actagtttag gtatattttt ggggtgggtta ggcataaggca caggtaactgg
4441 tactggggga cgcacaggat atataccccc ggggggtttagg cctaataactg ttgttagatgt
4501 gtctcctgc cgtccacctg tagttattga acctgttgggt cttcttgagc catctattgt
4561 gcaattgttgg gaggactcaa gtgttataac ctctggaaaca ccagttacaa catttacagg
4621 cacctcttgc tttgaaatta ttcttccttc tactactacg cctgcggtat tggatattac
4681 acccttccttgc gggctgtac aaataacccct tactagttat actaaccctg ctttacgg
4741 tccttcctta attgagggttc cccaaacagg tgaaacctcg ggtaaatatat ttgtcagttac
4801 ccctacatca ggtacacatg gctatgagga aatacctatg gaagtgtttt ccacacatgg
4861 cacaggtaacc gaaaccttta gcagcacacc tacacctggaa atcagtcgtg tggcaggacc
4921 acgtttatata agtagagcac atcagcagggt tcgtgttagt aattttgatt ttgttaactca
4981 cccttcatca tttgttacat ttgtataatcc tgctttttag cctgttgcata ctacattaac
5041 atatgaagct gctgacatag ctcagatcc ggattttctg gacattgttc gtttacatag
5101 gcctgcctta acctcgcgtt aaggaacagt aagggtttagt aggcttggca aaaaggctac
5161 catgggttacc cggcgtggca cacaattgg agcgcaagta cattattacc atgacattag
5221 tagtattgtct cctgctgaaa gcattgaatt acagccctta gttcacgtg agccctctga
5281 tgcttcagat gcattatttg atatatatgc tgatgtggac aataacacat atttagatac
5341 tgcatttaat aatacaaggg attcgggac tacatataac acaggctcac taccttctgt
5401 ggcttcctca gcatctacta aatatgcca tacaactatt ccttttagta cctcatggaa
5461 tatgcctgtt aatactggtc ctgatattgc ttaccatgtt actactccac agttgccatt
5521 ggtgcctctt ggaccaatag acacaacata tgcataacc acccagggtt ccaatttatta
5581 tttgttgccttatttcc TAAaaaacgtaaa cgtattccctt atttttttt
L1 orf start ->
5641 agATGgctat gtggcggtcT AGtgacacca tgggtgttattt gcctccaccc tctgtggcga
L1 cds -> <- L2 end
5701 aggttgtca tactgtatgtatgttacac gcacaggcat atattattat gctggcagct
5761 ctagattattt aacagtagga catccatattt taaagtggg tatgaatggt ggtcgcaagc
5821 aggacattcc aaagggtgtct gcatatcaat atagggtatt tcgcgtgaca ttgcccgtc
5881 ctaataaaattt cagtttccca gatgcattcc tatataatcc agaaacacaa cgttttagat
5941 gggcttgggtt aggggtggag gtggggcagg gccagccatt ggggtttttt attagttggac
6001 acccattata taatagacag gatgatactg aaaactcacc attttcatca accaccaata
6061 aggacagtag ggataatgtg tctgtggatt ataaacagac acagttgtgc attataggct
6121 gtgttcccgcc cattggggag cactggggta agggaaaggc atgcaagccc aataatgtat
6181 ctacggggta ctgtcttc ttggaaacttag taaacacccc tattgaggat ggtgatgt
6241 ttgatactgg ctatggagct atggactttt gtgcattgca gggaaacaaaa agtgaggatgc
6301 ctttagatata ttgtcaatcc atttgttaat atcctgatta ttgcataatg tctgcagatg
6361 tggatGGGA CAGTATGTTC Ttctgtttac gtgggaaca actgtttgca agacattttt
-> glucocorticoid response element
6421 ggaatcggtt tggatgttgg ggtgacgcca ttccctggcca attgtatattt aaggccacag
6481 atatacgtgc aaaccccggt agttctgtat actgccccctc tcccagcggt tccatggtaa
6541 cctctgtatcc ccagtttattt aataagccctt attggctaca taaggcccag ggccacaaca
6601 atggatataatg ttggcataat caatttatttcc ttactgttggt ggacactacc cgtatgt
6661 actttacattt atctacccctt atagacttcc cccatccctt tacatatgtat cttcttaatg
6721 ttaaggataa taccaggac gtggaggagt atgatttaca atttataattt caactgtgt
6781 ctgtcacattt aacaactgtt gttatgttccattt atattcacat tatgaatccc tctatattgg
6841 acaattggaa ttttgcgtt gctcctccac catctgcccag tttggtagac acttacagat
6901 acctacatgc tgcaggccat acatgttccaa aggatgttcc agcacccctt aagaaagatc
6961 catatgacgg tctaaatgtt tggaaatgtt acttaaggaa aaagtttagt ttggacttg
7021 atcaatttccccc tttggacgtt aaattttttt tgcaggccag ggtccgcagg cggccactata
7081 taggtcccccg aaaggccctt gctgcatttca ttccctcgatc ctcagactt aaacacaaac
7141 gtaaacgtgt gtctaaaTAA tgcattgttgc tgccttgcattt tggatgttgc tggatgttgc
<- L1 end
7201 ttccttatgtt gttgatgttgc tttgtgtatgtt tttgttagtgc tttgtgtatgtt tttttttt
7261 AATAAAgtat gtatgacatgtt ttcattgttgc attgcacacc ctgtgactaa cagtgttattt
-> signal
7321 gttttacata taatagggtctt gcaacatttcc atacataatc tatatgcctt accctaagggt

7381 gtgtttacta cctaatatgt aattttaca ttgttgatg cgTTTCTACA TTTTATACTt
glucocorticoid response element ->
7441 cgccatTTTg tggcgACCGA AGTCGGTcgt gggtttagca tttttttaa actagtggaa
E2 bind ->
7501 accacccTTtc tcagcaaaaa catgtctta ccttaggttc accctgcata gttggcactg
7561 gtaacagttt tactggcgcg ccttattact catcatctg tccagggtgca ctgcaacaat
7621 acctttggcaa catccatatac tccaccctat gtaataaaaac tgcttttagg catatatTTT
7681 agctgtttt acttgcttaa ttaaatagtt ggcctgtata actactttt gattcaggaa
7741 tgtgtcttac agtataagtt atacaagtga ctaatgtgc acacaatagt ttatgcaACC
->
7801 GAAATAGGTt gggcatacat acctatactt tta
E2 bind

HPV45

LOCUS HPV45 7858 bp ds-DNA VRL 04-OCT-1993
DEFINITION Human papillomavirus type 45 (HPV-45), complete genome.
ACCESSION X74479
SOURCE Human papillomavirus type 45 DNA.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 7858)
AUTHORS Delius,H. and Hofmann,B.
TITLE Primer-directed sequencing of human papillomavirus types
JOURNAL Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol. 186, 13-31 (1994)
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 7858)
AUTHORS Delius,H.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (06-AUG-1993) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. H.
Delius, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Abteilung ATV, Im
Neuenheimer Feld 506, W 6900 Heidelberg, FRG
COMMENT Lorincz et al. (Obstet Gynecol 79:328-337) classified HPV-45 as
a "high risk" virus. DNA from HPV-45, as well as from others
in the high-risk class, was detected in 7% of the low-grade cervical
lesions, 7% of the high-grade lesions, and in 27% of invasive
cancers screened. However, conflicting data placed HPV-45 in an
"intermediate risk" category (Bergeron, C., et al. Am J Surg Pathol
16:641-649). HPV-45 was initially derived from a recurrent cervical
lesion with mild to moderate dysplasia (Naghashfar et al. J Gen
Virol 68:3073-9) and subsequently sequenced by Dr. H. Delius. In
initial prevalence studies, HPV-45 was detected in only 3 cases out
of roughly 600 genital tissues tested.
BASE COUNT 2409 a 1462 c 1652 g 2335 t
ORIGIN 101 bp upstream from beginning of E6 cds
1 aataacttta acaattataac tacataaaaa agggtgtaAC CGAAAACGGT tgcaACCAAA
-> E2 bind -> E2 bind
61 AACGGTgcat aTAAaagctt tgtggaaaag tgcattacag gATGgcgcgc tttgacgatc
E6 orf start -> E6 cds ->
121 caaaagcaacg accctacaag ctaccagatt tgtgcacaga attgaataca tcactacaag
181 acgttatctat tgcctgtta tattgcaag caacatttgg aacgcacagag gtatataat
241 ttgcctttaa agattttatgt atagtgtata gagactgtat agcatatgt gcattccata
301 aatgtataga cttttattcc agaatttagag aattaagata ttattcaaac tctgtatatg
361 gagagacact ggaaaaataa actaatacag agttgtataa tttgttaata aggtgcctgc
421 ggtgccagaa accattgaac ccagcagaaa aacgttagaca ccttaaggac aaacgaagat
481 ttcacagcat agctggacag taccgaggc aagttaatac atgttgac caggcacggc
541 aagaaagact tcgcagacgT AGgaaacac aagtaTAGca ataagtATGc atggaccccg
E7 orf start -> E7 cds ->
-> E6 end
601 ggaaacactg caagaaattt tattgcattt ggaacctcag aatgaattt atcctgttgA
->
661 CCTGTTGTG Tacgagcaat taagcgagtc agaggaggaa aacgatgaag cagatggagt
E2 bind
721 tagtcatgca caactaccag cccgacgagc cgaaccacag cgtcacaaaa ttttgtgtgt
781 atgttgtaag tgtgacggca gaatttgatc tacagttagag agctcggcag aggaccttag
841 aacactacag cagctgttt tgagcacctt gtccttgg tgcgtgtgt gtgcaactaa
901 ccaaTAAtct acaATGgcgg atccagaagg taccgacggg gagggAACgg ggtgtaatgg
El cds ->
E1 orf start ->
-> E7 end
961 ctggttctt gtagaaacaa ttgttagagaa aaaaacagg gatgtaatat cagatgtga
1021 ggatgaaact gcaacacata cagggtcgga tatggtagat ttattgaca cacaattatc
1081 catttgtgaa caggcagacg aagagacagc acaggcattt ttccatgcgc aggaagtca
1141 gaatgtgca caggtgttgc atctttaaa acgaaagtgg ctagggggca gcaaggaaaa
1201 cagtccattt gggggcaca aaaaagcaaa acgacgggtt tttacaatat cagatgtgg
1261 ttcattaaat agtggcaca aaaaagcaaa acgacgggtt tttacaatat ctaatgcgg
1321 ctaggcgtt tctgaagtgg aagctgcaga gactcaggtt actgtaaaca ctaatgcgg
1381 aaatggcggc agtgcatacata gtacacaaag tagtgggg gatgtgtg acaatgcaga
1441 aaatgttagat ccgcatttgc gtattacaga actaaaggag ctattacaag caagtaacaa
1501 aaaggctgca atgctggcag tatttaaga catatatggg ctgtcattt cggatttgg
1561 tagaaattt aaaagtgata aaacaacatg tacagattgg gtaatggta tattttggagt
1621 taatccaacg gtagcagaag gctttaaaac attaattaaA CCAGCAACGT Tatacgcccc

HPV45

```

6841 ccaccaccta ctacaagttt ggtggataca tatacgaaaa ttgcgttttg tgcaatcgt tgctgttacc
6901 tgtcaaaaagg atactacacc tccagaaaaag caggatccat atgataaaatt aaagttttgg
6961 actgttgacc taaaggaaaa attttcctcc gatttgatcc aataatccccct tggtcgaaag
7021 ttttttagttc aggctgggtt acgtcgtagg cctaccatag gacctcgtaa gcgtcctgtc
7081 gcttccacgt ctactgcac tactgcacatc aggcctgcca aacgtgtacg tatacgtatg
7141 aagaaaTAAt atgttagcac atatatgtat gtttgtatgt atgggtttgt atgttgtatg
    <- L1 end

7201 tatgtatgtat ttgtgtgtat atattactgt attttttttgg tttgcgtgcg ttttatgtatgtat
7261 aatgtgcctt gtggcatgtat tgggttact gtacataattt gtggatttttataaagtatgtat
7321 ctaatagttgt tttgttaggggt tgcacccttg tgagtaacaa tactatgttgcgtatgtatgtat
7381 attgttttgtt acccttatattt ctttcctgtat tttcaagttttaaaatgtca tactacacag
7441 catccatttt acttataatc ctccattttgcgtgcacACC GATTTCGGTT ggctgtggct
    -> E2 bind

7501 tataatgtgac cttttaaaca taatacctaa actggcacat ttacaaccccc tacatagttt
7561 aacctactgg cgccgccttct tggcgatcat gtggcacacc tggtattttgtt cattttcctgt
7621 tccagggtat ctaaaaacaat ggcttgacca actgtatcca caccctatgt aataaaaactgt
7681 ctttttagggca catattttagt tctgttttttgcgtgcataa ttgtataatttggcgtgttaga
7741 accactttct tatccaacaa tctgtctact tggtaatccaa actataaaact gactcacttta
7801 tacatacata gtttatgtcaA CCGAAAAAGG Ttggggccctta taacacatatac cttttctt
    -> E2 bind

```

HPV59MY911

LOCUS HPV59MY911 452 bp ds-DNA VRL 16-OCT-1994
DEFINITION Human papillomavirus type 59 (HPV-59), partial L1 cds, My09/MY11
region.
ACCESSION U12496
SOURCE Human papillomavirus type 59 DNA.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 452)
AUTHORS Bernard,H.-U., Chan,S.-Y., Manos,M.M., Ong,C.-K., Villa,L.L.,
Delius,H., Peyton,C.L., Bauer,H.M., and Wheeler,C.M.
TITLE Identification and assessment of known and novel human
papillomaviruses by PCR amplification, restriction fragment
length polymorphisms, nucleotide sequence, and phylogenetic
algorithms
JOURNAL J. Infect. Dis. (1994) In press
COMMENT HPV-59 was first isolated from a vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia
of the genital mucosa. Cloned HPV-59 DNA was obtained from the
Papillomavirus Reference Center, Heidelberg and subsequently
sequenced by Dr. H. Delius over the L1 MY09/MY11 segment. HPV-59
and the several other HPV types recently sequenced over this
region by Dr. Delius were used as type-specific probes to screen
DNA for novel genital HPV types. The screened DNA was obtained
from four recent epidemiological studies. Primer regions are
annotated in the sequence; information in this region is not
accurate due to primer degeneracy.

BASE COUNT 130 a 88 c 83 g 151 t
ORIGIN
1 gctcagggtt taaacaatgg tataatgttgg cacaatcaat tgtttttaac agttgttagat
L1 cds ->
-> MY11 PCR primer <-
61 actactcgca gcaccaatct ttctgtgtgt gctctactac tctctattcc taatgtatac
121 acacacctacca gttttaaaga atatgccaga catgtggagg aatttgattt gcagtttata
181 tttcaactgt gtaaaataac attaactaca gaggtaatgt catacattca taatatgaat
241 accactattt tggaggattt gaatttttgtt gttacaccac ctcctactgc tagtttagtt
301 gacacatacc gttttgttca atctgctgct gtaacttgc aaaaggacac cgccaccgcca
361 gttaaacagg acccttatga caaactaaag ttttggcctg tagatctta ggaaaggttt
421 tctgcagatc ttgatcagtt tcctttggga cg
L1 cds ->
-> MY09 PCR primer <-

LOCUS HPV68ME180 6042 bp ds-DNA VRL 11-OCT-1991
 DEFINITION Human cellular DNA/Human papillomavirus type 68 proviral DNA.
 ACCESSION M73258
 KEYWORDS proviral gene.
 SOURCE Human papillomavirus DNA and Homo sapiens cervix DNA from an
 omental metastasis of a cervical carcinoma.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 6042)
 AUTHORS Reuter,S., Delius,H., Kahn,T., Hofmann,B., Zur Hausen,H. and
 Schwarz,E.
 TITLE Characterization of a novel human papillomavirus DNA in the
 cervical carcinoma cell line ME180
 JOURNAL J. Virol. 65, 5564-5568 (1991)
 COMMENT The DNA of HPV-68/ME180 has been molecularly cloned from a genomic
 library of the cell line ME180 into bacteriophage lambda. The cell
 line ME180 was established from an omental metastasis of a rapidly
 spreading cervical carcinoma and was assumed to harbour HPV-18 DNA.
 Under stringent conditions no hybridization was detected with a
 radiolabeled HPV-18 probe, but under reduced stringency three
 subgenomic fragments of HPV-18 hybridized to the HPV-68 DNA. Reuter
 believes that other established human cervical carcinoma cell
 lines may harbor DNA of HPV types other than HPV-16 and HPV-18.

The viral genome of HPV68 has been found integrated into the cellular
 genome of the ME180 cell line. The integration of the genome requires
 linearization of the genome which most often occurs in the E1/E2
 region. This results in the inactivation of the E2 repressor of the
 E6 and E7 genes. With repression removed, the E6 and E7 genes are
 able to immortalize keratinocytes. Furthermore, the flanking cellular
 sequences may influence the expression of the E6 and E7 oncogenes.

The 6042 bp sequence described in this entry contains both HPV-68
 DNA and cellular flanking DNA. The HPV-68 sequence extends from bp
 1-5993, and the cellular DNA flanks the HPV-68 sequence to the end.
 The 5993 bp of HPV-68 DNA contains sequences that extend from
 within ORF E5 up to E1, include the upstream regulatory region
 (URR) and the complete ORFs L2, L1, E6, and E7. Similar to HPV-16,
 the E1 ORF is disrupted by a frameshift mutation. Another 897 bp
 segment, not included in this entry, had been cloned along with the
 included 6042 bp sequence. This segment of HPV-68 DNA included
 the 5' end of the E5 ORF, the 3' end of E1, and the 5' end of E2.

BASE COUNT 1810 a 1155 c 1279 g 1798 t
 ORIGIN

```

  1 tatgtatgtt gcactgtccc gcttctgcag tccatgcatg tgggtgtta tgggtggata
  61 cttgtgtttg tgtttatatt agtacgtacc acaccattgg aggtcttgc tgatatata
  121 ctttttttt tactgcctat gtgggttatta cacagtttg ctcgtttagat tatgcctaa
  181 gttttgtatt gtgcatttgt attgggttat attttaATA ataaatATGg tattcacaccg
                           L2 orf start ->      -> L2 cds
  241 tgctgccagg cgcaagcgtg catctgcAAC tgaatttataaaacatgca aacaatcagg
  301 cacatgtcct cctgatgtta taaataaggt tgaaggcacc acacttgcag acaaactatt
  361 gcaatggacc agtttagtta ttttttggg tggcctaggc attggtaactg ggtcaggaac
  421 cgggggtcg actgggtaca ttccctttagg tggtaaacct aatactgtt tagatgttc
  481 gcctgcacgt ccacctgtgg ttattgaacc tgggtgtct acagaaccct ccattgtgca
  541 attgggtgaa gattccagtgtt atttacatc tggcacaccgttaccaacat ttacaggcact
  601 ttctgggttt gaaattacat cttcttctac cactacaccc gctgtgttag acattacccc
  661 ttcgctctggg tctgtgcag taagcagtac tagttttact aaccctgcatttgcagaccc
  721 cactattata gaagtgcctc aaacaggta agtctctgtt aatgtgtttttaatgtacccc
  781 cacatcgggaa acacatggat atgaagaat acctatgcgttaccaacat ttacaggcact
  841 tggtagtgcgtt cctttagtgcgttacccat acctgggttgcgtgtgtgg caggccacg
  901 tttatataatg aggccacatc aacagggttcg tggtagtgcgttacccat acctgggttgcgtt
  961 ttcatcattt gtaacatttgcatttgcgttacccat acctgggttgcgttacccat acctgggttgcgtt
  1021 tgaacctgtt gacatgcgtt ctttgcgttacccat acctgggttgcgttacccat acctgggttgcgtt
  1081 tgccttaact tcccgaaag gcacagtcgttacccat acctgggttgcgttacccat acctgggttgcgtt
  1141 gtttacacgc cgggtacac aaattggggc acagggtgcac tattatcatg atattatgtgg
  1201 cattgctctt gctgacagca ttgactaca acctttgggtt gccccagacg agtctgaccc
  1261 tatggataact ttatatgata tatatgcacc agatactgac aatactacag tattggatac
  
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HPV68ME180

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4441 aaagccccacc gtgcaggaaaa ttgtgttaga gttatgtcca tgcaatgaaa tagagccggt
4501 cgaccttgc tgcacgac aattaggaga ttcagacgt gaaatagatg aaccgcacca
4561 tgcagttaat caccaccaac atcaactact agccagacgg gacaacaac agcgtcacac
4621 aattcagtgt acgtgttgc agtgtaaca cctactgca ctagtagtag aagcgtcgcg
4681 ggagaacctg cggAACGTC aactgctgtt tatggactca ctaaattttg tgtgtccgtg
4741 gtgtgcaacg gaaACCCAGT AAtctgcAAT Gcccaattgt gaaggtacag atggggacgg

Ela orf start ->      -> Ela cds
                           <- E7 end

4801 gacggggtgt aacggatgg tttttgtaca agcaatagta gataaacaaa caggtgacac
4861 agtctcagag gatgaggatg aaaacgcgac agatacagg tgcacatgg tagatttcatt
4921 tgcgtatgtt acagatattt gtatacaggc agacgTGAg acacgcacagg tactgttaaa

Elb orf start ->
4981 tatgcacacg gcccaaaggg atgcacaaaac agtgcgtgcc ctAAAACGAA agtatacaga
5041 cagtagatgg agcagccctt tagcaaagtgc gccattacag gaactatcaa tatggaaatgt
5101 gaaactaact cggaggTAAc tgcgtcaact aatacAAAatg gggcggacgg ggaggatgaa
                           <- Ela end

5161 gggaaaatg gcgcacagcat acgggaggac tgcgttagtg tagacagtgc tatagatagt
5221 gaaaaccagg atcctaaatc acctactacg caactaaaag tattattaca atgtataat
5281 aaaaaagctg caatgttaac agaattttaa aaagtatgt gattgtccctt taatgcaccta
5341 gtacgtacat taaaagtga taagaccaca tgcgtggact gggtagcgc aatattcgga
5401 gtaaatccaa ccattgcccga agggtttaaa acactaatta aacaatatgc attatataacc
5461 catatacaat gtttagatac aaaaaacgga atattaatat taatgttaat aagataacaaa
5521 tgcgtggaaaa atagaataac agtagggaaaa ggattaagta cattgttgc tgcgtggat
5581 agctgtatgc ttttgcagcc accaaaattt cgtagccctg ttgcagcatt gtattggat
5641 agaacaggaa tatctaataat tagtgagggt tgcgtggacca cgcgcagaatg gataaaaaga
5701 ttaactataa tacaacatgg aatagatgt agtgcgttgc atctatcaga catggtacaa
5761 tggcatttgc ataatgttgc aacagatgg aatgtatgttgc cattttcata tgctatgttgc
5821 gcagattgttgc atagtaatgc tgcacgttttgc taaaaggca actgtcaagc aaaaatgttgc
5881 aaagattgttgc caacaatgttgc tagacattac aaacgggcac aaaaacgaca aatgtcaatgttgc
5941 ccgcaatggaa ttaaattttgc atgcgtttttgc tgcgtggatgg ggcgcattttgc
                           Elb partial <--> human
                                         sequence
6001 tqcaqaatattt actactgttgc tttattacatg qcqatttcctt qa

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HPVCP141

LOCUS HPVCP141 455 bp ds-DNA VRL 16-OCT-1994
DEFINITION Human papillomavirus, isolate CP141, partial L1 cds, My09/MY11 region.
ACCESSION U12476
SOURCE Human papillomavirus DNA derived from a cytologically normal cervical sample from a Hispanic woman, 20 years of age, isolate CP141.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 455)
AUTHORS Peyton,C.L. and Wheeler,C.M.
TITLE Identification of five novel human papillomaviruses in the New Mexico triethnic population
JOURNAL J. Infect. Dis. (1994) In press
COMMENT Data kindly provided prior to publication by Dr. C. Wheeler,
University of New Mexico, School of Medicine, New Mexico
Tumor Registry, 900 Camino del Salad NE, Albuquerque, NM,
87131-5306.

Five novel HPV sequences were identified in a study in which 3655 cervical specimens were screened against known genital HPV DNA [1]. The specimens were obtained from clinical investigations conducted at the University of New Mexico. The study subjects included Native Indians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites. CP141 was derived from a cytologically normal cervical sample from a Hispanic woman, 20 years of age. The viral DNA was PCR amplified using the L1 consensus primer MY09/MY11 pair, which can hybridize to a broad spectrum of HPV types. Resultant fragments range from 449 to 458 nucleotides in length. The amplification products were initially screened against 2 sets of type-specific probes and a generic probe. If hybridization to the generic probe and not to the type-specific probes occurred, the samples were further analyzed by restriction fragment length polymorphisms. RFLP patterns which did not match reference patterns were considered to be derived from novel HPVs. The five novel samples which were identified in this study include CP8304, CP6108, CP8061, CP141, CP4173. Peyton et al. also identified two HPV45 subtypes and one HPV56 subtype. They conclude that since the existence of subtypes appears to be relatively rare, it suggests that HPV45 and HPV56 are more divergent than many HPV types. It should be noted that CP141 (U12476) is almost identical to LVX160 (U12486) and HPV11AE1 (U01535) and that CP4173 (U12477) is almost identical to LVX100 (U12485). Both LVX160 and LVX100 were identified by Ong et al. in a 1994 study which examined Amazonian Indian subjects (Ong et al., J. Infect. Dis., 1994, in press). Primer regions are annotated in the sequence; information in this region is not accurate due to primer degeneracy.

In a subsequent study Bernard et al. evaluated ten novel genital HPV types, including the five identified in the Peyton et al. study, and other known genital types to determine phylogenetic relationships. They observed that the genital types CP6108, CP8304, CP4173 and CP8061 form a branch with HPV types 61 and 62. This emergent minor branch is positioned between two others which contain cutaneous types. Bernard et al. speculate as to whether other low-risk genital types have escaped detection because of considerable sequence divergence from the common genital types (Bernard et al., J. Infect. Dis., 1994, in press).

Bernard et al. also assessed the linear correlation coefficients for the MY9/MY11 fragments against the rest of L1 (.851) and against the E6 gene (.888). Since these values are close, the authors suggest that the evolutionary distance information obtained for the primer pair region should be comparable to that available from the other regions of the genome (Bernard et al., J. Infect. Dis., 1994, in press).

BASE COUNT 142 a 86 c 90 g 137 t

ORIGIN

```
1 gcccagggaa ctaataatgg catttggcataaccagt ttttattac tgtggggac
L1 cds ->
    -> MY11 PCR primer <-
61 actacacgta gtactaattt tacattgtct gcctgcaccc aaacggccat acctgctgt
121 tataggcccta caaagttaa ggaatatact aggcatgtgg aggaatatga ttacaat
181 atatttcaat tttgtactat cacattaact gcagacgta tggcctacat ccatactat
241 aatccctgcaa ttttggacaa ttggatata ggagttaccc ctccaccatc tgcaagctt
301 gtggacacgt ataggtattt acaatcagca gctatagttt gtcaaaaagga tgccctaca
361 cctgaaaaaaaaa aggatcccta tgacgattt aaatttttggaa atgttgattt aaaggaaaaag
421 ttttagtacag aactagatca gtttcctctg ggacg
L1 cds ->
-> MY09 PCR primer <-
```

HPVL1AE1

LOCUS HPVLVX160 455 bp ds-DNA VRL 16-OCT-1994
DEFINITION Human papillomavirus, isolate LVX160, partial L1 cds, My09/My11
region.
ACCESSION U12486
SOURCE Human papillomavirus, isolate LVX160, from cervical smear.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 455)
AUTHORS Ong,C.-K., Bernard,H.-U. and Villa,L.L.
TITLE Identification of genomic sequences of three novel human
papillomaviruses in cervical smears of Amazonian Indians
JOURNAL J. Infect. Dis. (1994) In press
COMMENT HPVLVX82, HPVLVX100 and HPVLVX160 were found in cervical smears
taken from members of isolated Amazonian tribes. The samples were
PCR-amplified using the MY09/My11 consensus primers, then examined
in hybridization experiments in order to determine their homology
with known HPV types. Each of these three novel variants were more
than 10% divergent from their closest known relatives, suggesting
that they may qualify to be considered new types. Although the
tribes were thought to have been sexually isolated from
non-Amerindian populations for at least 12,000 years, sequences
closely related to these novel variants have since been detected in
other distinct populations. Ong et al. believe this may be
evidence for the hypothesis that papillomavirus types evolved
before the speciation of Homo sapiens, and consequently before the
divergence of ethnic groups. LVX160 is virtually identical to
HPV11AE1 (U01535) and to HPVCP141 (U12476). Primer regions are
annotated in the sequence; information in this region is not
accurate due to primer degeneracy. All similarity calculations
exclude data from this region.

BASE COUNT 142 a 86 c 90 g 137 t
ORIGIN

1 gcacagggtc ataataatgg catttggatg cataaccagt tgtttattac tgtggggac
L1 cds ->
-> MY11 PCR primer <-
61 actacacgt aactaattt tacattgtct gcctgcaccc aaacggccat acctgctgt
121 tatagcccta caaagttaa ggaatatact aggcatgtgg aggaatatga ttacaat
181 atattcaat tggtactat cacattaact gcagacgtt tggctacat ccatactatg
241 aatcctgcaa tttggacaa ttggatata ggagttaccc ctccaccatc tgcaagcttg
301 gtggacacgt ataggtattt acaatcagca gctatagcat gtcaaaaagga tgccctaca
361 cctgaaaaaaaaa aggatcccta tgacgattt aaattttgga atgttgattt aaaggaaaaag
421 ttttagtacag aactagatca gtttcctctg ggacg
L1 cds ->
-> MY09 PCR primer <-